THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

MR. JOHN Bright was in a critical condition, suffering from a bronchitis and extreme weakness. It is somewhat reassuring to learn that he is improving.

THE Empress Victoria and her daughters have arrived at Windsor Castle. Their reception since landing has been most hearty.

THERE is now every likelihood of the Delhi waterworks being put in hand immediately and carried through to completion. Application has been made to Government for the services of an experienced engineer, and as soon as this appointment is made, work will begin.

SIR CHARLES DILKE, after leaving the Commander-in-Chief at Peshawar, his view of frontier defences being then complete, will repair straightway to Kurrachee, which he leaves early next month on his way home. He and Lady Dilke will stop some time with Sir Egdar Vincent in Cairo.

IT is said that the Patiala durbar has arranged to keep one thousand infantry and six hundred cavalry in a state of efficiency for the service of the Government of India. Arrangements with the other Punjab Chiefs for rendering military services are not yet quite complete, although they have fully concurred in the scheme.

IN the House of Commons on Friday last Mr. Kelly asked if the Government of India was aware of negotiations proceeding to obtain from the Nizam an alteration in Mr. Watson's contract, including a re-arrangement of royalties payable by the Deccan Company. Sir John Gorst replied that Lord Cross was aware that such proposals were under review by the Nizam and the Resident of Hyderabad. No terms have yet been submitted for the approval of Lord Cross. No alteration injurious to the interest of the Nizam would be sanctioned.

NOT the least honored visitor to India this season is Miss Manning. She has received a right hearty reception from the people of Bombay. Every facility is being afforded her to become familiar with the various phases of Native life, and the good folk of that city cannot but have been gratified with Miss Manning's cordial appreciation of every Native institution which she has visited. The great services, rendered by her as the Honorary Secretary of the National Indian Association of London, which has branches both in Bombay and Calcutta, are too well known to require any mention. 'To our youth, who have visited England for education, she has been a real friend, guiding and assisting them, and taking care that they did not fall victims to the temptations and dangers of such a vast city as London. Young men from India have gone to England as utter strangers, with no friends to receive them, and without a letter of introduction, but Miss Manning made them welcome because they came from India.' Miss Manning will visit Calcutta some time in January and will, we trust, meet with a warm reception.

TWO thousand copies of the Urdu translation of the Marchioness of Dufferin's account of the three years' work of the National Association have been printed at the Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow, for gratuitous distribution, the cost being borne by Munshi Newal Kishore. The pamphlet contains an excellent portrait of the Marchioness, executed by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

THE Bombay Committee of the Distressed Immigrants Relief Fund have decided to request the Durbars of those Native States, from which the immigrants have come to Bombay, to provide for their return to their homes.

THE official report in connection with the enquiries instituted in the villages under the jurisdiction of Howrah, has been forwarded by the Deputy Superintendent to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. The result of the enquiries, which were conducted by Inspector Pran Kissen Roy, shows only 17 lives lost in the *Mongola* disaster. Some thirty-two villages in the Alipore Jurisdiction have been searched, but the Bengal Police have traced only some seven persons who are missing, thus making a total of 24 lives lost, which number is still short by 4, the records of the Calcutta Police showing the recovery of 28 bodies up to date.

TUESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

A VERY crowded meeting of members of the different Hindu Dharma Sabhas of Behar was held the other day at Sonepore in the camp of his Highness the Maharaja Bahadoor of Durbhunga, in which it was resolved that a Central Hindu Dharma Sabha in Behar be organised with the Maharja of Durbhunga as President, the Maharaja of Hutwa as Vice-President, and Babu Parmeshew Narayan Matha, Mozufferpore, as Secretary. In the absence of his Highness the Maharaja of Durbhunga, who was unable to be present on account of sudden illness, the chair was taken by his Highness the Maharaja of Hutwa.

THE *Times* states that Russia has concluded a treaty with Corea, whereby the Russian Government assumes protection over Corea.

THE original intention to have District Durbars at Umballa and Kurnal during the current month, in the course of the tour of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has been abandoned, and it has now been decided to hold a durbar at Delhi on the 12th of December for the whole of the Delhi Division, which comprises the seven districts of Delhi, Gurgaon, Karnal, Rohtak, Hissar, Umballa and Simla. Great preparations are being made for Sir James Lyall's reception and accommodation. His Honor reaches Delhi, *via* Karnal, on the 8th of December, and makes seven days' stay.

ON Monday afternoon the Lieutenant-Governor and party visited the Ravenshaw College at Cuttack where an address was presented from the students and graduates. They asked that the claims of passed Law students should be considered in appointing Vakeels in Orissa. His Honor in reply pointed out that appointments to the Judicial Service rested with the High Court, but said that he would put before the Chief Justice their moderate demands. He then urged on the people of Orissa the doctrine of self-help. The candid criticism which the Lieutenant-Governor has given, has attracted universal attention in Cuttack. He has left Cuttack for Khordah *en route* for Puree.

IT may not be generally known that the law in Rangoon prohibits a coolie carrying a basket on his head, the reason for such prohibition being that the baskets so carried in the streets frighten ponies. A coolie the other day was put before the Assistant Magistrate of Rangoon by the Cantonment Police for carrying a basket on his head. The Public Prosecutor informed the Bench that the Police had received orders from the Superintendent to take up such cases, and asked for a nominal fine. His Worship fined the accused eight annas. 'Such a law anywhere would be considered tyrannical,' says a contemporary 'but as the Burman ponies are so *very* timid, the Superintendent of Police has thought it necessary to pass a regulation in favour of the Burman pony over that of the coolie.'

FOLLOWING the example of France, the Porte entertains the idea of enacting measures for the registration of foreign residents, and especially those who cannot show a means of livelihood, or legitimate motive for visiting the country.

THE Minister of Hyderabad has, it is stated, accepted a *nuzzur* from Abdul Huq, which is in some sort a sign of reconciliation.

THE Presidency Pay Offices will, it is said, be abolished in the three Presidencies from the 1st April, 1889. All Military payments will be made from the civil treasuries. Bills will be audited by the Pay Examiner.

THE Public Works Minister has changed the programme of his tour. He now leaves the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway at Fyzabad, and goes on by the Bengal and North-Western line to Gorakhpore on the 24th, and to Sonepore on the following day. Sir Charles then takes the Tirhoot line, by Mozufferpore to Mokameh, and reaches Calcutta on the 27th.

THE last *Calcutta Gazette* contains the Resolution of the Government of Bengal on the administration of the Calcutta Municipality for the year 1887-88. After reviewing the report in *extenso* the Resolution goes on to say :—'Upon the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that the administration of the Town of Calcutta by the present Commissioners, who are now about to lay their office, merits the favourable opinion of Government and the commendation of the rate-prayers : although the success attained is not unqualified, the result is one of which the Commissioners need not be ashamed : although much is still wanting, it must be acknowledged that much has been done : in the future it will be more easy to overcome difficulties of which the nature of the solution has already been indicated. The defects of system which experience has brought to light have been to some extent remedied by recent legislation, and with the increased powers which the new law bestows on the Municipal authorities, it may be anticipated with confidence that the Corporation of the amalgamated Town and Suburbs will continue with even greater success to discharge the heavier duties and responsibilities which will devolve upon it.'

WEDNESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

SPEAKING of the latest Resolution of Lord Dufferin to the address of the Calcutta Municipality the *Pioneer* says :—"It will not endear him any the more to that body of incorrigible insanitarists. This spring, it will be remembered, his Excellency, ere coming up-country, was venturesome enough to attempt the inspection of some of the less savoury portions of Calcutta and nearly slew his Private Secretary in consequence. At least Sir Donald Mackenzie's serious indisposition on the road to Simla was universally attributed to his excess of loyalty in standing by his chief through all the filth of the *bustees*. Whether Lord Dufferin in the peace of Simla reflected on what he had seen or whether Sir Donald, mindful of past sickness, urged him to revenge, or whether the ordinary correspondence of the Bengal Government was sufficient to move him to a Resolution, will never be known. Certain it is that a Resolution has been written which ought to do the Calcutta Municipality a great deal of good if they accept its recommendations in a spirit of decent humility."

WHAT is known as the Calicut bribery case, in which Kunbi Kaman, Deputy Collector of Calicut, was charged with extorting a bribe from one Nilambar Price in connection with a case tried by him as Magistrate, is how ended. Kunbi Kaman has been found guilty by the Sessions Court of South Malabar of bribery, and has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of three thousand rupees. Anandan, the local pleader and brother of the Deputy Collector, has been found guilty of abetment and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of five hundred rupees. Both the accused were acquitted of the charge of extortion.

SOME of the European prisoners in the Presidency Jail planned an escape last week, but the yard overseer, also a prisoner, from whom the key had been obtained, reported its loss, which set the authorities on the *qui vive*, and the proposed design was frustrated.

NUMEROUS cases of cholera have occurred in Howrah and its surrounding villages. The Municipal Commissioners have turned their attention to the sanitation of the town, and have sanctioned Rs. 3,000 for improvements. A large piece of land has been allotted for the construction of a public latrine.

IT is expected that Lord Lansdowne will visit Burma shortly after his arrival in India, and will open the Toungoo-Mandalay Railway.

IT is believed at Berlin that one result of the Emperor William's visit to Rome will be a marriage between His Majesty's youngest sister, Princess Margaret, and the Prince of Naples. They will have an opportunity of falling in love with each other when the Empress Frederick goes to Italy next winter with her daughters. The Prince of Naples was born in November 1869, and Princess Margaret in April 1872.

THE *Englishman* says :—'A rumour from a somewhat well informed quarter prevails to the effect that Lord Lansdowne will remain in Calcutta for six months after his arrival.'

ALL hope of the safety of the Steamer "*Vaitarna*" has been abandoned. She is supposed to have foundered in the late cyclone between Bombay and Karachi. Some thirteen hundred persons, including 150 children, must have perished.

THURSDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

THE financial results of Forest Conservancy in the Central Provinces last year were satisfactory, as they show a surplus of Rs. 5,66,873, which was a net increase as compared with the previous year, of Rs. 1,08,755. This surplus was obtained without in any way restricting the rights of the people to graze their cattle in the Government forests, as upwards of three millions of animals, of which by far the largest proportion were cows and bullocks, were thus allowed to graze. The danger of the liability of the forests to be set on fire is by the careless lighting of fires by the men in charge of the cattle, and last year the area burned was 1,07,388 acres which was an increase of nearly 30,000 acres over 1886-87. The largest number of these figures was in the Nimar district. There is still a large area of unsurveyed forest in the provinces; but the services of a larger number of officers are required before such surveys can be carried out, and the Chief Commissioner has applied for at least one officer to work in the Bhandara district.

THE French authorities in Tongking have succeeded in getting the King of Annam to cede absolutely the territory occupied by the towns of Hanoi, Haiphong and Tourane, and a large circuit round them; and to allow Frenchmen to acquire property in all Tongking as well as the ports, such property to be governed by French laws. Land acquired in Annam will be governed by Annamese law.

THE *Indo-European Correspondence* draws public attention to the fact that false notes for ten rupees are in circulation. They bear date March 19, 1884, and are said to be very clumsily executed. Such being the case, there ought not to be difficulty in recognising the spurious notes.

As showing the set of the current in a part os the Bay of Bengal, a buoy off Chittagong, known fa the whistling buoy, which broke loose some little time ago, was found 60 miles south of Sandoway, having travelled a distance of over 200 miles. A year or two ago a bottle thrown overboard by ship off Elephant Point, with a telegram in it, was picked up at or near Port Blair.

THE Resolution of the local Government on the annual report of the Legal Remembrancer shows that the result of litigation last year was generally more favourable to Government than in the two previous years, except in courts of first instance, where the falling off was very slight. Of the 56 cases decided against Government in the courts of first instance, 2 were land acquisition suits in which the Judge awarded compensation in excess of what had been offered by the deputy collectors. Eight out of 13 cases decided against Government in the lower appellate courts were also land acquisition cases. The very favourable results in the High Court were due to the fact that 99 appeals, preferred by the Midnapore *khas mehal* ryots against the late settlement assessments, were dismissed. The largest outstanding balances due on account of decrees were against the Burdwan Raj, Dighaputea and Tikari estates, and most of the decrees were said to be outstanding from long before the estates came under the Court of Wards. The percentage of collections was somewhat better than last year, but was still very unsatisfactory. The Legal Remembrancer has not reported, the Lieutenant Governor remarks, on the desirability of paying nazirs and their subordinates a commission upon realizations,. The Board of Revenue issued a circular calling upon officers to show more energy in the realization of decrees to affect materially the returns for 1887-88. The Legal Remembrancer's report shows that in some instances collectors allow themselves to be far too easily baffled in enforcing Government claims.

THE three sons of the Emperor of Brazil have created a literary pastime of their own by editing oomposing, and printing a little journal, which they call the *Imperial Mail*. It is anti-slavery in its ideas. The respective ages of these apostles of freedom are twelve, ten and seven.

THE expedition to the Chittagong Hill Tracts which was to comprise the 9th Bengal Lancers, two Companies of Gurkhas, and two guns of 9-1 N., Presidency District, has been abandoned for the present season, and the troops will be employed as a reserve only to strengthen the frontier police.

IT is understood that the Maharaja of Chaterpore has become patron of the United Indian Patriotic Association, and made a handsome contribution towards its funds. The Maharaja is, they say, well educated and is said to speak English fluently.

FRIDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

THE latest reports received from the Hyderabad districts are reassuring. In several places rain has fallen, and the cloudy skies indicate a further fall. The depression that was weighing down the villagers has disappeared, and all over there are indications of cheerfulness. Although the total fall is still below the average and the prices of food-grains are still somewhat high, the prospects of a famine have happily vanished.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, on his way home from his recent continental tour, paid a visit to the well-known M. Pasteur at Paris. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Lord Lytton, the English Ambassador at the French capital. The Prince was shown over the laboratory of the French specialist, and witnessed the inoculation of several patients suffering from dog-bites.

THE ways by which comparatively obscure men are often raised to prominence are not rare in this world. For instance, one will not fail to be surprised to hear that the King of Denmark, the father of the Princess of Wales, and now head of one of the most ancient and noble houses in Europe, passed his early days in much obscurity. Thirty years ago there lived near Frankfort a duke who taught drawing because of his poverty. He had three daughters, Dagmar, Alexandra and Thyra, who made their own dresses. The drawing master is now King of Denmark, Dagmar is Empress of Russia, Alexandra is Princess of Wales, and Thyra is Duchess of Cumberland.

IT is stated that Queen Nathalie, on being apprised by the Metropolitan Theodosius that he had dissolved the union between herself and King Millan, telegraphed to that Prelate:—"I am informed of your decision. A marriage contracted in accordance with the laws of our Holy Orthodox Church cannot be dissolved by a communication published in the *Official Journal*. Take note that I consider your decision as null and void, and without legal value." The newspapers recommend her Majesty to appeal to the Patriarch at Constantinople and other authorities of the Orthodox Church.

THE Duke of Connaught visits Bombay at the end of this week to go over the harbonr defences with General Chesney.

MR. CAINE, who left Bombay on the the 16th instant, had addressed four meetings there on temperance subjects. On the 15th he recommended the Presidency Association of Bombay to establish a branch of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association and take all constitutional measures to prevent Local Governments encouraging drink traffic in order to increase the revenues. Mr. Caine is making three months' tour for the purpose of studying Indian questions, and will, in all probability, attend the Congress Meeting.

MISS Florence Nightingale is now a confirmed invalid, and a patient at St. Thomas's Hospital, London. Her services during the Crimean War injured her spine, and she has never recovered from the effect thereof. She is now nearly sixty-nine years old.

AN Arab taken in the act of robbing an individual belonging to his own camp is condemned to lose his right hand; but custom allows him to save the extreme penalty by forfeiting five she-camels. But when a man who has robbed those of another tribe is taken by those whom he has plundered, he is laid at length in a hole about two feet deep, with his hands tied, his feet chained, and his hair twisted to a stick on each side of his head. Tent poles, corn sacks, and other heavy articles are then heaped over him, leaving barely the power of breathing, so that his alternative is either a miserable death, or the payment of the highest possible ransom. In the case of an unseen murder, the accused is obliged to lick a hot iron with his tongue, if burnt he is pronounced guilty, and if not he is set at liberty; but he is liable to forfeit a camel to the Judge. But the most refined cruelty said to be exercised by them is the prevention of sleep, whip being applied for this purpose till the protracted torments of the unfortunate individual are terminated by death. No cruelties are ever exercised upon an individual who has in a formal manner sought the protection of the chief of the tribe whose hostility he has reason to dread. One form of appeal is to seize the tent pole of the Sheikh, and call out for protection: another is to throw a stone and hit him, to spit upon him if near enough, or to slip up unperceived, and tie a knot on his handkerchief.

SATURDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

THE Russian papers state that the Amir has demanded £500,000 from the Government of India, without which he declares it is impossible to maintain order in Cabul and in the Northern Provinces. This, they believe, is the secret of the contemplated Cabul Mission.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Pioneer* states that on Saturday last, Dr. Clark, Member for Caithness-shire, called Sir John Gorst's attention to an article in the *Pioneer* of July 19th referring to Sir John's connection with Hyderabad. The Under-Secretary replied that the charges were wholly false, but that it was not his intention to take action. He stated that in the winter of 1883-84 he acted as legal adviser to the Prime Minister and Senior Regent at Hyderabad, but had since had nothing to do with the affairs of the Hyderabad State except officially, when he acted under the directions of the Secretary of State and through the regular official channels. Referring to this message, the *Pioneer* says, 'It had been our desire to drop the unwholesome discussion altogether, the object with which we originally commenced it having been in the main effected. But Sir John Gorst's deliberate denial of our statements will compel us to return to the subject."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* has heard a very extraordinary story from Jellalabad, that Ishak Khan is now in the vicinity of Balkh and that his son, Ismail Jan, who had gone to Maimena with some troops, and was surrounded by the Amir's Hirati regiments, wrote to his father for help who went with reinforcements; and it is rumoured among the merchants that the Hirati regiments have been overpowered and have submitted to Ishak Kan. There is little likelihood of any of these stories being true.

THE *Darjeeling News* is responsible for the following: "A report has just reached us of a most unfortunate *contre temps* at the front. It appears that three men, being the advance guard of the Ampa's retinue, came to our advanced picket, consisting of Sergeant Gray and three men, and by way of announcing their arrival, fired a shot. Our men immediately returned fire and killed the new-comers, believing them to be the enemy and killed all three. One of the men before he died stated that the Ampa might be expected in ten days. The news may be somewhat exaggerated, but if true, it is certainly very unfortunate."

GREAT interest is felt in every part of Italy in the condition of a man named Succi, who lives at Forli in the Romagna, and who affirms that he has found out, in the course of his tarvels through a great port of Africa a sort of liquor extracted from different herbs which has the effect of "Mummifying" the body, so to speak, and rendering it insensible to any kind of want, such as hunger or thirst; while it will also admit of a person taking any poison, however violent, without feeling any ill effects. A committee of the inhabitants of Forli has been formed, at his request, to watch the experiment which he is making upon himself, and several doctors who examined him have stated that they cannot detect any fraud. Succi takes nothing but four glasses of water a day, and says that he feels very well.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET).

(SESSION 1888-9.)

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E. on *Monday*, the *26th Inst.*, at 4 P. M

Subj: Theory of Analytic Functions. Envelopes.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 27th *Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

Subject: Radiation of Heat. Specific Heat.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father de Penaranda, S. J. on *Wednesday*, the 28*th Inst.*, 7 P. M.

Subject: The Planets.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta F. C. S., on *Thursday* the 29*th Inst.*, at 4½ P. M.

Subject: Zinc and Aluminum.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J. C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the 29*th Inst.* at 7 P. M.

Subject: Plane Palarization (continued.)

LECTURE by Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, M. A., on *Friday* the 30*th Inst.* at 4 P. M.

Subject: The Principles of Energy. Conservation of Energy.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday*, the *1st December* at 4 P. M.

Subject: Compounds of Carbon.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

November 24th 1888.

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1888.

THE VICEROY AT LAHORE.

THE speeches which Lord Dufferin made at Lahore in replying to the various addresses presented to him on the occasion of his farewell visit to the capital of the Punjab, deserve more than a passing notice. Although these utterances do not contain anything new, still they possess much public interest. The address which the Lahore Municipality presented to the retiring Viceroy was in Urdu. In replying to it the Marquis of Dufferin attempted to vindicate his policy of strengthening the North-Western Frontier. His Lordship said :—"Prosperity and contentment can only be secured in times of peace. Peace is the greatest blessing which a country can enjoy, and, living as you do in a frontier province, it does not surprise me that you should appreciate to the full the value of the precautions which the Government of India have taken against all possible risks of aggression. The best security against so great a calamity is timely preparation, and any want of preparation is in itself an invitation to attack. Not only so, but by encouraging the hopes of those sections of a neighbouring people who may be anxious for war it weakens the hands of their Governments when endeavouring to maintain a friendly attitude towards you. Happily, at a cost which is infinitesimal as compared with the expenditure of European nations for a similar purpose, we are in the course of putting the whole of North-West Frontier into such a state of reasonable defence as will enable you to continue to cultivate your fields in peace and contentment." There can be no doubt that during his four years' administration the retiring Viceroy has done his best to strengthen the defences of the Empire; but we do not go with him when he says that the defences have been made impregnable or that the work has been done at a small cost. The military advisers of the Government of India have assumed that when Russia invades India she will use the route through Herat and Kandahar. Under this belief the Government of India have been doing its best to put the frontier in that direction in a state of reasonable defence. But there is nothing to prevent the Russians coming through the Khyber Pass. We have been lavishing money upon the Amir of Afghanistan in order to secure his friendship. The Khyber Pass, however, is not in the keeping of the Afghans, but of barbarous tribes who pay no allegiance to the Amir, the principal of which tribes are the Afridis. The Indian Government subsidizes the Afridis and thinks that they may be trusted. There is, however, no trusting the barbarous tribes who hold the Khyber Pass; and the less we talk of the security of that Pass the better. If the Russians are determined to invade India, such works as we have undertaken on the North-West Frontier will not deter them from doing so. Well does the *Pioneer* remark that "the world is becoming somewhat wearied of the perpetual iteration of Canning's famous maxim that the best security for peace is to be prepared for war, and its application to the case of the North-West Frontier defences somehow fails to be impressive." Lord Dufferin alluded to the comparative cost of the defence works of the Government of India and European States generally. But it must be remembered that there can be no comparison between the wealth of European countries and of India. It is true that Germany and France have spent as much on fortifying their frontier as would have paid for the fortifications of our North-Western Frontier several hundred times over; but then we must not forget that the annual average income per head in Germany is £18 and in France £23, whereas in India it is only Rs. 27, or say, about £2. Of course, the cost which has been and is being incurred on our frontier defences is infinitesimal as compared with the expenditure of European States for a similar purpose. This small expenditure, however, has been sufficient to create grave financial difficulties, which have necessitated the imposition of additional burdens upon the poor Indian tax-payer. We have always held the view that the best way to defend India against Russian aggression is to keep its people contented and happy. But there can be no doubt that the increase of taxation within the last few years has produced a great deal of discontent in the country.

The Lahore Municipality, it appears, complimented Lord Dufferin on his Lordship's conscientious endeavour to place within the reach of the people of India a larger share of the higher posts in the Civil Service of their country than has hitherto been open to them. We cannot indeed, form a correct judgment upon this question until the despatch of the Government of India upon the report of the Public Service Commission has been published. Referring to the efforts of Lady Dufferin to supply female medical aid to the women of India, the Viceroy observed :—"The Association over which my wife now presides, and the presidentship of which I am glad to say has been accepted by the Marchioness of Lansdowne, stands now on an assured basis of success. It has founded the system of organisation, and, thanks to the readiness with which the people of India, both European and Native, have contributed towards it, it is in a favourable condition financially. With these conditions we may anticipate its future success, and look forward with confidence to the day when India will be adequately provided with hospitals for the reception and treatment of women, and with women practitioners capable of affording proper medical attention to their own sex." During the Viceroy's stay at Lahore Lady Dufferin formally opened the Lady Aitchison Hospital. An address having been presented to Her Ladyship Lord Dufferin briefly replied to it pointing out that the unanimity displayed all over the country as regards Lady Dufferin's efforts was something marvellous. Sir Charles Aitchison thanked Lady Dufferin for having visited Lahore to open the Hospital, and truly said that Her Ladyship would carry with her the prayers of millions of Her Majesty's subjects.

At Lahore the Viceroy received addresses from four Mahomedan Associations, to which His Excellency replied together. The addresses expressed hearty approval of Lord Dufferin's administration, and referred particularly to the fortification and mangement of the frontier. His Lordship said that it gave him pleasure to feel that the policy which had been followed in regard to the North West Frontier met with favourable recognition; that the efforts of his Government to enforce economy without impairing the efficiency of the Public Service were appreciated; that the advice he gave to the Mahomedan community as to how it could achieve the position to which it was entitled in the competition that now exists for employment, was gratefully accepted; that the necessity which compelled the Government of India to annex Upper Burma was recognized; and that the efforts of his Government to facilitate pilgrimage to Mecca, to promote technical education, to extend irrigation works and to throw open to the Natives of each province more of the higher administrative posts, were fully appreciated. The Viceroy also said that he had always aimed during his term of office at securing a community of sentiment and interest between the different great nationalities which inhabited India and at discouraging race-animosity as far as possible. Our Mahomedan fellow-subjects will ever cherish in grateful recollection all that the retiring Viceroy has done to promote their advancement and welfare.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

II.

IN our last issue we noticed the salient points of Lord Cross's despatch of the 12th April last, reviewing the financial position of the Empire. His Lordship, it will have been seen, is strongly of opinion that the equilibrium of the Indian finances should be restored by a revision of the system of Provincial Contracts. This system, as the reader knows, was originally devised by the Strachey Brothers in the time of Lord Mayo. This system has doubtless given considerable administrative independece to the several local Governments, but its direct result has been an immense increase of local burdens. Within a decade of the introduction of the new system of provincial finance local taxation increased by about a million in Bengal, and in all India by more than three millions per annum. The so-called decentralization scheme has never been placed on a sound basis. The principle of the first provincial contracts of 1871 was the assignment of a fixed amount out of the general revenues for the services then transferred to the Local Governments. The amount so assigned was one-third of a million less than the sum which had been provided for the same services in the Budget of the previous year. So the Provincial Services Scheme as originally introduced was nothing more than a *ticcadari* system, as the Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, in his place in the Legislative Council, happily characterised it. Sir John Strachey himself, the real author of the scheme, admitted in his Financial Statement for 1877-78 that the weak point in the first provincial contracts was that while they transferred to the Local Governments the responsibility for meeting charges which had an undoubted tendency to increase the income of which the Local Governments had to dispose of had little room for development. In order to remedy this defect, the system of Provincial assignment established in 1871 in regard to expenditure was applied to income. To give effect to the new policy it was found necessary to impose fresh taxation. In the Provincial contracts made with the Local Governments in 1882 Sir Evelyn Baring dealt very generously with those Governments. The contributions levied from the Provincial Governments by Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey to meet the expenses of the Afghan war, were refunded. The allotments of revenue to them were considerably enlarged, and their discretion as to local expenditure extended in the same proportion. This arrangement enabled the Local Governments to effect provincial improvements in many directions. The large balances at the disposal of these local Administrations induced the Supreme Government in 1886 to announce its belief that Provincial expenditure might be curtailed considerably, without any loss of departmental efficiency. Accordingly, when the term of the contracts made in 1882 expired on the 31st March, 1887, the allotments made to the Local Governments by Sir Evelyn Baring were cut down to the extent of 50 lakhs. These Governments were left not even enough to meet the bare necessities of administrative existence, and the era of provincial improvement was thus summarily closed.

But even this arrangement did not satisfy Sir John Strachey, whose views are embodied in Lord Cross's despatch of the 12th April last. Sir John would have the incomes of the Local Governments reduced still further, so as to compel them to have recourse to fresh taxation. The Secretary of State's despatch says :—"The experience gained since the system of Provincial assignments was introduced, appears to me to show that, great as the advantages resulting from that system have been, there is, in the form which it has now taken, a fundamental defect which it is necessary to remedy. In India the conception has acquired increasing strength that the arrangements between the Imperial and Provincial Governments are in the nature of contracts and agreements entered into for a term of years, and that it is only in the event of what has been termed abnormal disaster that any interference with those contracts by the Imperial Government is justifiable. Such a system, while it holds out no sufficient inducements to Provincial economy, makes no due provision for meeting the constantly changing requirements of the Government of India. Strong illustrations of this result are seen at the present time. The existing financial difficulties affect the Imperial Government, while the Provincial Governments are virtually relieved from all responsibility. The Government of India is compelled to have recourse to fresh and perhaps objectionable taxation, and is even then unable to place its finances in a satisfactory position, at a time when the Provincial Governments are in no financial embarrassment." So the odium of imposing additional burdens upon the

people is to be transferred from the Imperial to the Local Governments. Sir John Strachey, it is notorious, has always been of opinion that the power of introducing fresh taxation should be exercised by the Provincial Governments; and it was with this object that he devised the *ticcadari* system. The Government of India has already taken steps to give effect to the Secretary of State's view, that the system of Provincial contracts should be so altered as to lay on the Provinces a more complete obligation to share in the growth of Imperial liabilities. The Supreme Government has come to the conclusion that expenditure of a local character should be provided as far as possible out of local revenues, the foundation being laid for a system by which the aid that is at present given from general revenues may be gradually withdrawn. The local Governments have already been informed that it is the intention of the Government of India to withdraw, during the next financial year, one-half of the grants at present made for local purposes. The withdrawals will amount, in round numbers, to 44¼ lakhs. The Supreme Government, of course, believes that the Provincial Governments will be able to spare these amounts, without any great difficulty, and tells them that they will have to meet the deficit either (*a*) by economies in local expenditure; (*b*) by diversion of the surplus of their Provincial Account; or (3) by taxing the people who benefit by the Local expenditure. Local expenditure is defined as expenditure incurred for the branches of the public service which have been transferred to local bodies in the several provinces under the Local Self-Government Acts.

We have little hesitation in saying that the Provincial Governments will not be able to meet the deficit by economies in local expenditure or by the diversion of the surplus of their Provincial account. Some local administrations have no surplus at all on their provincial account, while in others the surplus which had accrued under the contracts of 1882 is fast disappearing. Take, for instance, Bengal. From the recently published Resolution of the Local Government on Provincial finance we learn that the opening balance of 1888-89 was, in round numbers, 32½ lakhs. According to the Budget estimate of the year now adopted, the closing balance will be about 23 lakhs. This balance will thus be reduced by 9½ lakhs; and when the grant made by the Supreme Government for local purposes has been reduced by 8½ lakhs next year, the Provincial balance of 23 lakhs with which the financial year 1889-90 is expected to open, will have disappeared by the end of the year. Then, unless considerable economies were effected in Provincial expenditure, which is not at all likely, local taxes must be imposed. In this way the tangible result of the introduction of the Local Self-Government scheme, will be the increase of taxation. That scheme, as we have over and over again shown in these columns, was an unimportant measure even as it was originally conceived by Lord Ripon and Sir Evelyn Baring. The ground it covered was too small, the power it proposed to grant to local bodies was too little, the means it placed at their disposal were too limited, and the checks it imposed on the action of the boards were too stringent to leave any room for freedom of action and to nourish a due sense of personal responsibility. Even this small scheme was considerably modified in deference to the view of the Provincial Governments, and Local Self-Government as finally introduced means that the people will be allowed to make and repair their roads and drains, levy their own tolls and water-rates, and devise their own sanitation *provided* the District Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner thought them capable of doing so. While this has been the actual net result of Lord Ripon's noble policy of extending and developing Local Self-Government, the people on whom this great boon has been conferred will now have to pay dearly for it. They will have to bear additional burdens for meeting the expenditure of the departments which have been *nominally* transferred to local management and control. When the Local Self-Government scheme was first announced, we ventured to remark that the measure should cause additional taxation and the people would look upon it merely as a pretext for increasing their burdens. What we feared seven years ago has now happened. Our rulers should not forget whether a tax is imposed by the local Government or by the Supreme Government, the effect upon its payers is all the same; they are burdened with so much additional taxation. But the Strachey Brothers do not think so; and Lord Cross has proved an apt pupil at their hands.

EMIGRATION.

So far as we can judge the question of emigration in India is surrounded with two extremely diverse difficulties. It appears to us that the Government authorities and those who are sensible enough to appreciate their wishes are not fully aware of the conditions which govern the social requirements of a body of Indian emigrants. And on the other hand the class of men who are expected to betake themselves to emigration are incapable of formulating their exact requirements in the shape of a political or social problem.

The object is to relieve poverty and distress; the idea is that the distress in question is the result of over-crowding of population within any particular circuit; and the desire is that the poorer people of the over-crowded tracts would move out elsewhere and settle themselves in places where land is plentiful and industry promises to find better reward. No man who has outlived the idea that the Divine author of life will also look to its preservation can regard the question except with the deepest concern. But it would seem as if there were two parties to the question. One party seems to think that these are new-fangled ideas, similar to numerous others which are to be found in the present *regime* and all equally inconsequential. The other party seems to be of opinion that the inertness of the people is due in the first place to their intellectual obtuseness and in the next to a perverse inattention to wholesome suggestions. If we have succeeded in correctly characterising the state of affairs, the thinking portion of the public and especially the European officers of the Government should at all events change their mental attitude and ponder upon how the people have come to be so very unreasonable.

We put particular stress upon an improved mental attitude, not as, what in fact would be, a mere platitude in the general current of opinion in still larger questions; but because we feel a diffidence about the conclusions at which we have arrived in trying to solve a difficult but important problem. It appears to us that the facts before us are intimately connected with the social system under which we Hindus are all living; and that the ideas entertained to deal with Indian over-population are connected with foreign modes of emigration which are simply unknown and unthought of in our society. The truth is, emigration as it occurs in Western society is part of a very ancient system—if system it might be called—we mean, the system of planting colonies dating from the days of Greece and Phœnicia. It would be strange indeed if that system could be availed of in India by the class of men for whom emigration is believed to be the only available way out of slow starvation or periodical famine.

It ought to occur to any one and every one that systematic emigration must partake of a collective character. When an individual emigrates from his hereditary place of living he has to cut himself off from his society. This severance means a good long history either in the past or in the future. And in either case the emigration of separate families must be exceptional to a degree. To be successful an emigration must be of a number of families and of families bound together into a collective whole. Such a whole in Hindu Society must fulfil the requisite conditions of caste-union. It ought to occur to all that in the absence of such conditions, the emigrants could be only a loose and heterogeneous horde. And being incapable of taking root in the colonised tract they would not emigrate at all in suitable numbers; nor succeed in relieving the distress of the over-crowded area.

But it will be asked, why cannot the emigrants unite as colonies have always been known to do in Europe? Let the questioner himself ponder on the question duly, before disposing himself for any strong argumentation. We are inclined to think that from the remotest times European colonization has carried with it some features very distinct from Hindu emigration. We doubt if the Hindus ever had any colonial system or policy whatever. Expatriation is foreign to our feelings. European colonies of old invariably possessed an element of voluntary union; and one also, of forcible occupation of the soil. Hindu Society is built upon the hereditary principle both as regards its purely human relations and the proprietary connection between man and land. We need not conceal that we are entirely at issue with those who think that every occupant of the soil has a certain right to the land apart from the superior rights of the Zemindar. Barring the recently created rights by sale, it is the Zemindar, who is the hereditary master of the soil and the individual or collective authority concerned in establishing in the Mouza or Pargana the heterogeneous crowd of immigrant settlers called *rayats*. But that is an old story. And quite apart from it lies the cognate fact, that the poorer sections of our over-crowded districts when they do emigrate can never combine into a colonial organization for the purposes of planting a colony or the nucleus of a new settlement.

If the question of emigration has to be disposed of with any serious attention to ultimate success, and if besides, it is not to be conducted upon the basis of the Zemindary system, it will be necessary to meet the requirements of the case by exceptional effort on the part of Government officials. Before a number of emigrants are expected to collect and settle on any particular place, some one must see that they form a social aggregate and one which is at all likely to take root in that place and grow there. If they are Hindus their caste must be an important factor. Every Hindu caste requires the services of a Brahmanic priest, a barber, a washerman, a carpenter and a smith. Without a supply of this sort a Hindu colony cannot be planted any where. A Hindu caste again is subject to strict connubial conditions especially among those who claim what might be called the *gotra* genesis or male lineage from *gotra* ancestry. European colonies of old were probably accustomed to establish similar union in reference to hereditary *gentes* or other quasi-hereditary classes. In any case the transfer by way of adoption of a whole family from one *gens* into a strange tribe is quite unknown here as between any two *gotras* or *bhyachara* communities. And the respective connubial limits of the ancient European *gentes* also seem to have been subject to some voluntary arrangements. The groups of families could be varied and re-arranged without the *gentile* name or the heroic origin being given up. With us there is a rule of Exogamy and another of Endogamy which are doubly binding and simply indefeasible social conditions. If the emigrants constitute a brotherhood who are prohibited from intermarriage because they belong to the same *gotra*, there must be along with them other emigrants of different *gotra* but of the self-same endogamous body or caste, variously called *Mel, Samaj Sreni*, or other.

It may be observed by the way that where it becomes hard to meet such complicated requirements for any case of systematic emigration, it would be possible to secure in some way or other the homogeneity of a certain order of *Vaishnab* society. If there is to be no Zemindar to oversee the slow but sure fulfilment of these conditions, there must be some body else to look to the matter. If a Government officer cannot be retained in any place long enough to have continuous charge of any the same body or bodies of immigrants as well as of the sources of their emigration, the business must be duly accomplished before the migration takes place. And that means a system of well-defined rules.

It is a mistake to think that the process of emigration would succeed simply by offering parcels of land to poor agriculturists upon reasonable terms of revenue. And it is part of the same mistake which looks upon stray laborers for hire to become the settled population of any place. If they settle as proletariate population

they will always look to some higher kind of patrons than employer-capitalists in addition to the fulfilment of the above requirements. We do not claim to have mastered the details of the ancient European colonial system, with its tribal and gentile connections and with its supplement of *metics* and *clients*. But we point out our own social requirements. And we cannot help if the administrators will keep their eyes closed against all sociological conditions, and coolly declare that their power of serving the community stands crippled by the perversity or crass ignorance of the natives.

SIR *v.* SYAD.

A MUHAMMADAN correspondent complains of our having been lately wanting in common courtesy to Sir Ahmed Khan of Alighur. As a descendant of Hussain Sir Ahmed has a prescriptive claim to the title of Syad, and our fault, it is said, lies in omitting that epithet when writing the name of that gentleman. We admit the omission, but repudiate the charge of want of courtesy. We would be the last to do anything that would amount to discourteousness, or a want of civility to a gentleman, and we think we have done nothing to lay ourselves open to such a charge by the reason of this omission. 'Syad' originally was equivalent to the English epithet 'Lord,' and was used in the same sense as 'Amir' now is. It implied a leader of men. The descendant of Hussain, son of Ali, and grandson of Muhammad adopted it as a special term of rank among themselves, even as the equivalent term 'Shaik' was by the other descendants of Ali. At present 'Shaik' is used in its original sense as a leader or Amir in many parts of Africa and Asia irrespective of lineage, but 'Syad' is rarely so used. Its present signification is a descendant of Hussain and nothing more, and there is a vast deal of difference between such a term and the honorific English address "Sir." The two cannot be made to sort with each other. Originally "Sir" was given a wide latitude in usage. From the King downward it could be used to indicate men of respectability in any order of society. In Shakespeare we find it implied a clergyman, and was used in lieu of 'Reverend.' It was understood as an address of reverence. It is not a title by itself, but an address like Reverend, Worshipful, Honorable &c. &c. It forms no part of knighthood, but by common usage every knight has this honorable prefix put to his name. The rule, however, is firmly fixed as to the mode of using it. The 'Honorable' and the other terms of respect may be used conjointly with many others preceding or following them, whereas "Sir" must always stand immediately before the baptismal name of a knight. It can be used in no other way. It can qualify no title, and we cannot, therefore, with any propriety use such an expression as Honorable, Sir, Doctor so and so. If we wish to add all the honorific terms we must reserve the 'Sir' to immediately precede the Christian name; thus we say the Honorable and Right Worshipful Sir John Fitznoodle, but could not transpose the term and say Honorable Sir Right Worshipful John Fitznoodle. It would be a solecism in the English language to do so. Now in the case of the Muhammadan gentleman in question, if we are informed aright, Ahmed is his prenomen, and as he is a knight we think the most legitimate form of expression is to call him Sir Ahmed following it at option by any generic name that he may have or the title Khan which we know he certainly has. As a rule the Muhammadans of the N. W. Provinces have only their personal names, but no surnames. The lower castes of Hindus there are in this respect in a similar position. If there be any anxiety not to lose sight of the generic term 'Syad' it should be used before the epethet 'Sir.' The same rule applies to the Indian title of Raja or Maharaja. The title should always precede and never follow the 'Sir,' *i e*, we should call a man Raja Sir so and so, but not Sir Raja. Though as the Maharaja and the Raja are distinct titles of high dignity and the Sir is only a form of address and no title at all it should in our opinion, be omitted leaving the initials of the knighthood to do duty for it. Of course our argument is founded entirely on the use of Syad as a generic term; but it would lose all its force when the term is used as a proper name. A man may name his son Syad, without implying any relationship to Hussain, and in that case he can have the 'Sir' prefixed to 'Syad.' We suppose in the case of the Alighur gentleman the 'Syad' is not a specific proper name, but a generic term giving indication of his ancestors, and, therefore, we hold that our objections hold good.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MARQUESS OF DUFFERIN.

I.

SOME scholars are of opinion that Biography, to be made strictly truthful, should be written many years after the death of the person concerned, and some statesmen have gone the length of directing in their wills that their private journals and diaries should not be published until ten to twenty years after their death. The Egyptians of old had adopted a less inconvenient course. They convened a meeting after the death of every person, and thereat recounted the merits and demerits of the dead, so as to come to a determination about the kind of funeral to be performed for it. Hitherto the practice as regards the official life of Anglo-Indians was very much similar. Meetings, whenever necessary, have been always held when an officer has retired from office or at the time of retirement. The only exception was made in March last, when meetings were held to testimonialize Lord Dufferin some eight or ten months before the time of his retirement. The course was, however, extremely inconvenient for the expression of the true feelings of the community at large about his Lordship. Under an absolute Government, dealing with a Governor with absolute power of doing good or evil to 200 millions of people by the fiat of his will, such a course cannot but be subversive of a truthful expression of opinion. Men are men all the world over. They have their own aspirations and desires to gratify, as well as to do their duty to the public; and it is notorious that when self is weighed against the claims of the public the former will always preponderate. Some want titles, some want service, or extension of service, or promotion; some want to provide for their relations, some have steps in the honor list to gain, and they cannot openly declare their disapproval of a ruling officer even when they have such a disapproval to express, whereas approval from a person so situated cannot carry any weight. In such cases honest opinions are denounced as interested. It may be all very well for men of wealth and position to protest about the rectitude of their intentions, but to the public at large such protestations are empty sounds and nothing more. In the present case the matter was made worse by the fact that those who protested the loudest were the very persons who had been the most benefited, or had the assurance of being so benefited. No Viceroy was more lavish in the matter of distributing honors and titles than Lord Dufferin. We find in the New Year's day and the Birth-day Gazettes that within these four years of his administration he has been distributing no less than 535 titles, honors and dignities. This is many times more than what any of his predecessors ever did. Nay the sum total of honors and titles in the Civil Department given by all the Viceroys from the time of Lord Canning to that of Lord Ripon, would not come up to one-half of what has been given by Lord Dufferin. To prevent misunderstanding we give at foot an abstract of the titles.* It comprises representatives of all grades of life, including many Gymnosophists and Maulavis. We then ask, could these 535 gentlemen, as well as their relatives, friends and dependents think for a moment that they could in public announce the truth without fear or favor? They must be more or less subject to feelings which are adverse to the expression of the truth, and at the same time these are all men of considerable influence in their respective spheres. Then there are certain sections of the community which had been specially favoured even at the expense of their neighbours, and they were especially interested in showing to the public that they represented every thing and every body, and when their interests were subserved the whole of the community was fully benefited. Then they were worked upon by whips and emissaries, European, Mahammadan and Parsi, by unmistakeable hints and weighty suggestions, and it would be absurd to suppose that the men so influenced could or would work so as to subserve the cause of truth and history. We felt the force of this objection very strongly at the time in March last when a public demonstration to set up a memorial of Lord Dufferin's administration was got up, and we repeatedly protested against the movement. We said it was premature and injudicious, and we find that we are perfectly right in our opinion. It might appear that after the declaration of the so-called public opinion in March last it would be too late in the day for us now to give an independent opinion. To the masses at large, which do not at all care for the public merits of rulers, a statue is a statue, no matter whom it commemoralizes; but we owe a duty to our readers, and we are bound in honor and by our profession as public journalists to serve the cause of truth and history; and we can never, therefore, swerve from the straight path of the duty which we have hitherto pursued. The course pursued by the memorialists of Lord Dufferin in March last would have been found quite efficient in the case of even the worst of rulers when in power, and on the face of it we say such a course is not proper. True it is that the money subscribed for the memorial is large in amount; but it does not in any way convey the popularity of the movement, or the sense of importance which swayed the native subscribers. One half of those who were honored with titles and promotion have not thought it fit to testify their gratitude by backing it with a subscribtion, and were it not for a few grandees who are inordinately proud of their purse as well as of their honor of knighthood, and who subscribed largely, the subscription as an index to the feelings of the public is the very reverse of that of popularity. Were it otherwise, still our duty is not to follow the opinions of others, but to enquire for ourselves with the annals of the last four years before us, how far the administration of Lord Dufferin is worthy of being recorded in golden letters. It is given to few to enact such a role in life as to be altogether free from blame. The old adage has it that there can be no light without a shadow, and as the Muhammadan poet puts it there is always a shade beneath the lamp. We shall not, therefore, look either only to the light or to the shadow, but give a fair *resume*—a clear honest and faithful *resume*—of his Lordship's administration, so as to bring to prominent notice its salient points and to enable each intelligent reader to form his own estimate of its value.

TITLES.	En.	N.	TITLES.	En.	N.
*G. C. S. I. ...	...	11	Rao Bahadur ...	...	34
K. C. S. I. ...	14	4	Rao Sahib ...	...	18
C. S. I. ...	31	6	Diwan Bahadur ...	...	5
G. C. I. E. ...	7	0	Sardar Bahadur ...	...	3
K. C. I. E. ...	22	15	Sardar ...	...	4
C. I. E. ...	53	32	Wal Kadr ...	...	1
Kt. ...	3	2	Mahamahopadhyaya ...	...	30
Maharaja ...	...	3	Shams-ul-ulama ...	...	20
Maharani ...	...	1	Kyet thaye maung Min shwe salwe ya ...	...	11
Raja Bahadur ...	...	6	Thuye-gaungngwe da-ya Min ...	...	6
Raja ...	...	15	Companion St. Michael and St. George ...	2	1
Rani ...	...	1			
Nawab Bahadur ...	...	1	Total ...	133	402
Nawab ...	...	4			
Khan Bahadur ...	...	62			
Khan Sahib ...	...	15			
Rai Bahadur ...	...	89			
Rai ...	...	2			

5

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE Viceroy halted at Aligurh on the 20th instant for a few hours, when the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College established by Sir Syed Ahmed was inspected. There was the usual address, in reply to which the Viceroy dwelt on the importance of self-help in the case of higher education.

THE Patiala festivities in honor of the Viceroy were marred by an accident which was happily attended by no worse results than destruction of property. Lady Helen Blackwood's camp caught fire at the end of the Durbar, but happily her ladyship succeeded in making good her escape in time.

MR. HUTCHNIS, who fills Sir Charles Atchison's place in the Council, commenced his duties on Saturday before last under the usual salute.

THE British ship *British Duke*, Captain Fairfield, which left this port on the 2nd September for London, with a full general cargo, has been lost off the Cape. The Captain and crew were, however, saved.

THE Port Commissioners have after great trouble succeeded in clearing away the wreck of the steamer *Mangala*, which formed a serious obstruction to the navigation of the river. The wrecked vessel has been picked up in pieces, and landed at Matiabruz Ghat. The chain that was passed round the vessel in lifting it cut it clean in the middle.

IT is stated that at the request of the Librarian of the Shakespeare Memorial, at Stratford-on-Avon, an endeavour is being made by the Government of India to supply the library there with a copy of every edition of Shakespeare's plays, and every book relating to the poet, which may have been published in any of the Indian languages. We are afraid there are not many volumes that will go from India. Though the immortal Bard of Avon is ardently worshipped by educated Indians, their works on him are few and far between.

WE are glad to welcome back Mr. R. Turnbull on his return from Europe, where his health considerably improved. Mr. Turnbull cannot entirely cut himself off from his old associations, and Government is to be congratulated on its wise determination to place once more his vast experience in Municipal matters at the disposal of the Corporation which he served so long, so well and so faithfully. He has been appointed a Commissioner of the Corporation.

THE knotty question of Provincial Contracts will be submitted for final solution to a Financial Conference which will consist of representatives of the Supreme Government and of the local Governments. Mr. Barbour has arrived in this country and at once takes up the Financial portfolio, and Mr. Westland will be specially deputed to look after this matter. He represents the Supreme Government in the Conference while the Bengal and the North-Western Provinces Governments will be respectively represented by Messrs. Macaulay and Smeaton. The Conference is expected to assemble next week. Mr. Westland's work in this connection will soon be over when he will retire for want of a suitable appointment.

DR. JUSTICE GURUDAS BANERJEE for the first time took his seat on the High Court Bench on Monday last and his lordship sat with the Chief Justice. In so high esteem is the learned and honorable Doctor held by his professional brethren that they through their venerable leader Babu Annada Prasad Banerjee conveyed to the new Judge their heartfelt congratulations on so deserved and fitting an elevation from amongst their number. The Senior Government Pleader touched in a neat little speech upon all the excellent points in Justice Banerjee's character, and his lordship with his usual modesty briefly replied that with God's help he would endeavour to earn the esteem of the Bar.

THE fine art of man-killing which is so assiduously cultivated in civilized Europe has discovered a noiseless powder and France knows the secret. England has sent its War-chemist, Sir F. Abel, to study it and master it if he can. It is said that at 500 yards the fire of a line of men is not betrayed by either sight or sound. Tacticians will now have to change front, for valour and prowess have been long gone.

THE Great Indian Circus troupe which is entirely composed of Bengali males and females opened operations on the *maidan* on Wednesday last and have made a hopeful beginning. The house was crowded and the performance good. The Company has made valuable additions to its menagerie, and its performing dogs, monkeys elephants, chitas and tigers are quite a feature. The feats on horse-back, on the trapeze and on the wire are alike commendable, and the Company eminently deserves public patronage in so far as they have established beyond controversy that the 'Babu' can take kindly to manly exercises if he chooses and attain proficiency in them. The Circus is largely patronised by Europeans.

A LARGE godown measuring 500 ft. by 100 ft. belonging to the Ganges Jute Mills, Howrah, is on fire. A hundred lakhs of maunds of jute are tightly stored in it and there are similar other godowns adjoining to it. The fire is still smouldering and has not yet burst into flames. The fire-engines of Calcutta and Howrah are on the spot and every effort is being made to segregate the affected mass. It will take some time before the fire can be got under, unless, of course, it bursts into flames in the meanwhile.

WE have received a copy of "A Historical Sketch of the Aryan Hindu Women" by Pandit Mahendranath Ray Vidyanidhi. The book deals with the lives of 21 women, almost all whose names were unknown to the reading public. It is an interesting and entertaining book of its kind, and the author, no doubt, seems to be an antiquarian of no ordinary merit. We can safely recommend the book to our young women, who are sure to learn a great deal from it.

QUININE has become very cheap in the Calcutta market. But those who speculate on its cheapness as due to any reasons existing in Europe should carefully read the following before they make any hazarduous investment:—

"An important discovery was made last year at the Government Chinchona Factory at Darjiling. This was no less than a process for the manufacture of sulphate of quinine which is expected to produce a permament reduction in the price of that article. Experiments have proved that by this process quinine can be obtained in a form undistinguishable either chemically or physically from the best brands of European manufacture. Last year only 331lbs. were made, but this will soon be largely increased. The demand for the drug made at the factory exceeded 2,200lbs, that of the previous year. The net result was a profit of Rs. 26,804, and there is good reason to expect that this sum will be eclipsed next year."

So, the price of the drug will be steadily on the decrease, and we are glad of it for the sake of poor malaria-stricken people.

THE *Prajabandhu* defamation case of Chandernagore at the instance of the clergyman of the Hooghly Bundel Church has ended in the conviction of the publisher, who has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and 2000 francs fine, a thousand francs of which will go to the aggrieved padri. The case was tried by the French Court and illustrates the strange working of the law of France in India. The plaintiff asked for a postponement for three weeks, as the case was altogether a new one in the Court of French India. The Judge, however, urged defendant's pleader to say what he had to say in defence of his client, or else the case would be decided *ex parte*. The pleader still declined, whereupon his Honor delivered judgment exculpating the proprietor of all the charges, but convicting the publisher.

A CORRESPONDENT draws our attention to Lord Rosebury's address to the Chamber of Commerce at Leeds, and the *Times'* leader thereon in its issue of the 11th October last. "The coming question," he says, "will be the colonial policy of England. All parties seem to be agreed that the relations between British Colonies and the mother country cannot stay as they are. The centre of gravity of English foreign politics is shifting decisively from Europe to them. Englishmen must diminish a portion of their insular freedom of action, and the colonies must be admitted to a larger share in the English affairs than they do at present." "And what," our correspondent asks, "is to be the attitude of Anglo-India? Letting alone the question of Ireland, a definite policy for the colonies can only point to some sort of co-ordination for all the adjuncts of Great Britain whether colonies or dependencies. If the Imperial Federation does succeed as hoped for by both Liberals and Conservatives, no part of British India can be left out or put in lower political position than that of the Territories in the Federation of the United States. Why may not Anglo-India look from this point of view upon some of the burning questions of the present moment? The *status quo* is simply out of the question. If the Congress politics do not suit the Anglo-Indian ideas of reform, some other constructive policy has to be put forward and obviously in the direction of Colonial federation inclusive of the dependencies." We would request our correspondent not to indulge at present in such odd and uncommon fancies.

THE mania for murdering women has not yet abated in England. On Wednesday a woman was attacked by a man in a lodging-house in Whitechapel with the object of murdering her, but owing to the resistance she made, he only succeeded in slightly cutting her throat. The would be murderer then escaped. His appearance is known, but it is thought improbable that he is connected with the former Whitechapel murders." The Whitechapel murders however remain undetected. The deeds cannot be those of a maniac, but of a clever rogue who must have suffered much in the hands of some of Eve's fair daughters.

CHOLERA mortality of the town is steadily on the increase. Last week there were 63 deaths as against 45 and 54 of the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 24. The Corporation has told off four qualified Medical Inspectors to render aid to cholera-stricken people, and it is to be expected that the progress of the fell disease will be arrested soon. The measure ought to have been taken promptly as the increase was noticed so far back as the early part of September last. There was some plain speaking on the subject at the last meeting of the Commissioners to which we do not wish to refer. But we hope better measures for disinfecting the affected localities will be at once organised. Babu Amritanath Mitra pointed out that defective flushing of the sewers is largely responsible for the evil, and with the present increased water-supply there is no reason why the suggestion made by Babu Amritanath should not be given due effect to. In cold weather the demand for water for domestic purposes is not so large as in hot weather, and a considerable portion of the existing supply may well be utilised for keeping up the drains in a proper condition.

THE Corporation of Calcutta following on the wake of the Bombay Corporation has determined to present a farewell address and an address of welcome to the outgoing and incoming Viceroys. A representative Committee—rendered representative after a deal of unconstitutional management—has been appointed to draw up the addresses, and it is supposed that the Corporation will have the wisdom of steering clear of controversial political matters, as has been done on the other side of India. Speaking on the subject Sir Maharaja Narendra Krishna Bahadoor said at Thursday's meeting of the Corporation:—"His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin inspected a most unhealthy portion of the metropolis before he left for Simla for the purpose of improving its sanitary condition. His Lordship, with his keen judgment, has informed the Government of Bengal that the sanitary arrangements for keeping the town clean are insufficient, that the drains remain filled with filth, that the underground drainage is not properly flushed, and that the supply of filtered water does not reach equally all parts of the town. These facts are not unknown to us, but that they were pointed out by the highest personage in the land indicates his anxiety for the well-being of the citizens of the town. The confidence of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has been wisely reposed in Lord Dufferin, who after a wise and sound administration now leaves India to enjoy the blessings of peace and good Government." The Corporation would do well to take the hint and to confine itself to the Municipal aspect of Lord Dufferin's administration. Speaking of Lansdowne the Maharaja observed:—"His

Lord Lordship's able and successful administration of Canada, and his desire to adopt a progressive policy suited to the altered circumstances of this country, alluded to by his Lordship in his reply to the address presented to him by Indian gentlemen at the Banquet given by Earl of Northbrook, inspires us with a hope that under his Lordship's rule the interests of the educated natives of this country will be promoted, and that they will be extensively employed in places of trust and emolument to which they can justly aspire."

THE Patiala Durbar was held to celebrate the occasion of the Maharaja's marriage. Lord Dufferin however, took opportunity in his reply to the Maharaja's address of welcome to announce the intentions of the Government of India regarding the late loyal offers of service by the Chiefs of the Punjab and other feudatory Princes. We are sincerely glad that the Government of India has been well advised and decline to receive pecuniary help as if it is on the last stage of bankruptcy. His Lordship said:—

"The Government of India does not think it necessary, nor in all respects desirable, to accept from the Natsve States of India the pecuniary assistance which they have so freely tendered, but in one very important particular we wish to enlist their co peration. The armies of the Native States are strong in numbers, but at present of various degrees of efficiency. Among many of them there exist warlike traditions and fine soldierly material, while some already contain regiments well worthy to share in any active operations which Her Majesty's troop, may be called upon to undertake. What we propose in a few words, is that we should ask these Chiefs who have especially good fighting material in their armies to raise a portion of these armies to such a pitch of general efficiency as will make them fit to go into action side by side with the Imperial troops. For this purpose some extra expenditure will be necessary, as troops in the present day, to be thoroughly fit for service. require very complete arrangements in the way of arms, transport, equipment and organisation generally; but we shall in no case ask any Native State to maintain a larger force of this description than it can well afford to support, and we do not doubt that under these conditions the Chiefs knowing that the Government of India has no desire to take undue advantage of their loyalty, will be glad of the opportunity of making good their words and providing troops for the defence of the Empire."

This is no doubt an acceptable mode of utilising the loyal offers of our Princes. But we hope and trust the *modus operandi* will not serve to curtail the little measure of independence that is still left to them. Constant interference is bound to be irritating; but we hope the officers deputed will have the best of tempers and be endowed with more than ordinary amount of tact and discretion. The details of the system are thus described in the Viceroy's speech:—

"To help these Chiefs in the work of maintaining the troops selected for service, a few English officers will be appointed as advisers and inspectors. These officers will have their head-quarters at some central point in British territory, and will visit the several States in turn. Capable native drill instructors will also be sent out to the Native States from our own regiments. The selected troops will be armed with breech-loading weapons, presented to the several States by the British Government. There will be Carbines for the Cavalry and Snider Rifles for the Infantry. In addition to this each Punjab Chief will receive from the British Government a battery of four guns."

THE cat is at last out of the bag and the real reason of the *Englishman* and his party animadverting upon local Self-Government and the native press will appear from the following extract. The extract is rather long but we make room for it to show why "Justice under the banian tree" days are so much longed for. There is a candour all through the article which we really admire:—

"In 1863 every District Officer had the opportunity of ruling his district if he wished. At the present time he has no such opportunity. In the first place the extension of local self-Government has taken out of his hands all power to be useful to the people. It they want a road or bridge he must tell them to inform their representative in the Local Board, who will no doubt bring the matter to the notice of that august body. Even yet, time honoured custom sometimes induces the people to make such application, but this cannot last very long.

On the other hand, the march of knowledge and the publication of newspapers have led to an understanding that the district Officer is no longer, as was thought, in the place of a ruler to the people in his jurisdiction. It is known now that he is a man under authority, and that he can more easily be worked through those who are over him Most District Officers take no notice of anonymous petitions, but if these chance to be published in native papers, the Government or the Commissioner calls for a report. Consequently cases which would at once be dealt with by local authorities, if they knew of them are now brought to notice through the newspaper. A remarkable instance of this practice has lately attracted much notice in the Native Press. It occurred in the latest formed of Bengal districts, which is thought to be so backward that its Municipalities are not allowed to elect their Commissioners In a village which lies almost on the direct line where a steamer runs daily, and less than three hours from the sudder station on the one hand and a sub-divison on the other—the fare to each being eleven pice—there occurred outrages of a very serious kind. Girls of respectable families were taken away from their homes, probably ill-used, and brought back again. At last there was a case in which a girl was actually taken by force from the side of her husband, and then some young men of the village, who were students in Calcutta, bethought themselves to write to the *Bengalee*, and so the attention of the local officers was drawn to the matter."

It is all the fault of school-discipline, and moral training of our students. They ought to be severely dealt with for dragging, out district matters to light without the district officer knowing anything of them.

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL—SURPASSINGLY EFFICACIOUS AS A RESTORATIVE MEDICINE AND FOOD.—Dr. Whitmore. Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes.—"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. The practice which often prevails of mixing certain ingredients with Cod Liver Oil, to render it agreeable to the taste is highly objectionable, for we have it on the authority of Dr. de Jongh himself, that anything which sophisticates it, takes largely from its therapeutic value. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietectic, and regiminal properties and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn London.

A person cured of Deafness and Noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a Simple Remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J, H. Nicholson, 5 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*November* 21, 1888.

GENERAL.—Babu Nagendra Nath Ghose, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakholly, is appointed temporarily to have change of the Fenny Sub-Division of that District, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Nobin Chunder Sen, or until futher orders, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd ultimo.

Mr. R. T. Greer, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to have charge of the Madhubani Sub-Division, in the District of Durbhunga.

Mr. E. F. Growse Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Buxar-Shahabad, on leave, is transferred to the sudder station of that District.

The orders of the 10th September, 1888, appointing Babu Grish Chunder Das Gupta, Cannungoe, to act as Tehsildar of Chittagong during the absence, on leave, of Babu Kally Pada Chuckerbutty, is cancelled.

Mr. R. H. Anderson is appointed to act, until further orders in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors at Murshidabad, on being relieved of his present appointment is Officiating Disrict and Sessions Judge of the District.

Mr. C. R. Marriott, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is allowed furlough for five months under section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 18th proximo.

Mr. B. G. Geids is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of the Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the sudder station of the District of Patna on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Shahabad.

Mr. H. Savage, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Backergunge, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. B. Oldham, or until further orders.

Mr. F. B. Taylor. Joint-Magistrate and Collector, Burdwan, is appointed temporarily to act as Magistrate and Collector of that District, until relieved by Mr. H. Savage, with effect from the date on which he took charge from Mr. W. B. Oldham.

Mr. A. P. Pennell, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Madhubam, Durbhunga, is transferred to the sudder station of that district.

Babu Niranjan Bhuttarcharji, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the Sudder station of the District of Manbhum.

The order of the 7th July last granting privilege leave for three months to Mr. D. B. Allen, Officiating Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Puri, is cancelled.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation, tendered by Mr. E. W. Chambers of his appointment as Coroner of Calcutta.

The hon'ble Syud Amir Hossain, C. I. E., Officiating Presidency Magistrate, is also appointed to be Coroner of Calcutta. with effect from the forenoon the of the 9th instant.

Mr. J. Posford Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Tipperan, is allowed leave for one month and twenty days, under the note to rule 2 section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. F. E. Pargiter, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Pubna, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Tipperah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. Posford, until further orders.

Babu Bepin Behary Mukerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Murshidabad is transferred to Bhaugulpore, and is posted to the sudder station of that district, during the absence on leave, of Babu Tara Prased Chatterji, on until further orders.

Mr. F. H. B. Skrine, Magistrate and Deputy Collector on leave, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Rungpore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. G. M. Currie or until further orders.

JUDICIAL:—Babu Komul Narain Chuckerbutty, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The following officers are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class:—

Babu Umesh Chunder Bannerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore; Moulvi Abdul Khalique, Deputy Collector, Rungpore; and Babu Priya Nath Mukerji, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigori.

Babu Srinath Sen. Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Rajmehal, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Rakhal Chunder Bose, Second Subordinate Judge of Chittagong, on leave, is appointed to act as Additional Subordinate Judge of Shahabad for one year, or until further orders.

Babu Bhugwan Chunder Chatterji, Munsiff of North Raojan at present acting as Second Subordinate Judge of Chittagong is appointed to be an Additional Subordinate Judge of the third grade for one year, in the district of Shahabad, but to continue in his present appointment at Chittagong during the absence on deputation of Babu Rakhal Chunder Bose, or until further orders.

Grant of leave to Munsiffs.—Babu Prosunno Kumar Ghose, Additional Munsiff of Mymensing, is allowed leave for two months, under section 128, Chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 6th instant.

Babu Kally Churn Ghosal, First Munsiff of Satkhira, in the District of Jessore, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 128, Chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 6th instant.

Babu Joy Gopal Singh. Sudder Munsiff of Dinagepore, is allowed leave for ten days under section 128, Chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 6th instant.

Advertisements.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A valuable treatise entitled "GUIDE TO HEALTH"—being a series of popular essays on general Health, part I.—By an experienced Doctor. Subjects:—Health the greatest blessing on earth—How to attain ong life—Health and education—Early rising—Exercise—The philosophy of Sleep—The uses of Indian Hemp—On Tobacco smoking—Snuff taking and its effects—Burial or cremation—General Debility and its treatment &c. Price 8 ans. Postage 1 anna.

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১। কোম্পানীর এই মোকামের ফারামে সর্ব্ব প্রকার স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যের অলঙ্কার ও চাঁদীর বাসন, মুক্তার মালা প্রভৃতি সকল প্রস্তুত থাকে। ডাকমাশুল /০ আনা পাইলে ক্যাটালগ পাঠান যায়।

২। অলঙ্কার ক্রয়ের বা নির্দ্দিষ্ট ডাকঘরে পার্শ্বেল পৌঁছার ইনটিমেসন প্রাপ্তির ৭ দিন মধ্যে যদি ক্রেতা অলঙ্কারে ক্ষুৎ বা মলা যুক্ত না করিয়া ফেরত দেন, কোম্পানি তাহা ফেরত লইবেন এবং সম্পূর্ণ মূল্য ফেরত দিবেন।

তালিক। হীরকাঙ্গুরী।

প্রথম জলের ও পুরাতন খনির ১২৫—৪৫ টাকা

পোখরাজের অঙ্গুরী।

(প্রায় হীরার ন্যায় উজ্জ্বল) ২০—১৬ „

বিনাপাইনের শীল অঙ্গুরী ১৬—১০ „

কন্যা-বিবাহের আভরণ।

বিবাহার্থি-কন্যার আপাদমস্তক স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যাভরণ অতি অল্প অল্প ওজনে কিন্তু দেখিতে ভড়কাল প্রস্তুত রাখা হইয়াছে।—

ডায়মন কাটা ডবল চিক ১।০, ১॥, ১ তোলা

ঝাড় ইরিং ১।০, ১।৵০

ডায়মন কাট বাজু ১॥ তোলা

দুর্গাপূজা কান।

খুব সস্তা! খুব সস্তা!! খুব সস্তা!!!

এত দিনে ৬।৭ তোলা ওজনে যে স্বর্ণ কান প্রস্তুত হইত তাহা হইতে অনেক সুশ্রী ও পরিষ্কার গঠন কান ন্যূনাধিক ৪ তোলা ওজনে তৈয়ারি আছে। বহু চিন্তার পর, দুর্গাপ্রতিমারচনির অনুকরণে, শ্রীকৃষ্ণবাবু এই নমুনা বাহির করিয়াছেন। কান আপাদমস্তক গণ্ডদেশ শোভা করিবে। পছন্দ না হইলে টাকা ফেরত দিব। ডাকখরচ কোম্পানি লোকসান দিবেন।

ডায়মন কাটা গঙ্গা-যমুনা মল।

মূল্য প্রতি জোড়া ৩০—৬০ টাকা

ইহা এত সুন্দর যে যেখানে রাখা যায় সেই স্থানই যেন উজ্জ্বল হয়।

প্যানাপাত চুড়ী।

এ দেশে যত প্রকার চুড়ীর চলন সর্ব্বাপেক্ষা উৎকৃষ্ট নমুনা। ওসার এক রুল, মূল্য

তারে ১৫০ ১৭৫ টাকা

পাতে ৬০ ৮০ „

তারের তিন থাক বাজু ও অশ্বত্থ পত্র চিক।

মূল্য প্রত্যেক ১৫০—২০০

স্বর্ণকারের শিল্পনৈপুণ্যের শীর্ষস্থল। পরীক্ষাস্থলে কেহ লইয়া যদি না পছন্দ করেন, ডাকখরচ কোম্পানী লোকসান দিবেন।

নিম্নলিখিত ব্যক্তিগণ ও শত শত লোক অনেকগুলি অলঙ্কার লইয়া বিশেষ সন্তোষসূচক পত্র লিখিয়াছেন—

বাবু বলদেব পালিত, বাঁকিপুর। শরৎ চন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায় হেডমাষ্টার, ক্যানিংকলেজ, লক্ষ্ণৌ, চন্দ্র নারায়ণ গুপ্ত ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট, দুমকা. চারুচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ ইনস্পেক্টর, বীরভূম, ললিতমোহন বাগচী, গারো হিল, শ্যামাপদ ঘোষ L. M. S. মধুপুর, খগেন্দ্র নারায়ণ চৌধুরী লক্ষীপুর, ধুবড়ী, গিরীশচন্দ্র ঘোষ ডিঃ রেজিষ্ট্রার লক্ষ্ণৌ, গোপালচন্দ্র ঘোষ, চাঁইবাসা, যোগেন্দ্রনাথ গাঙ্গুলী গোলাঘাট, নীলরত্ন মুখোপাধ্যায় উকীল, রাচী, গোবিন্দমোহন রায়, কাকীনিয়া রাজবাটী বিপিন বিহারী গুপ্ত এম, এ, প্রফেসর প্রেসিডেন্সী কলেজ, রামবন্ধু চট্টোপাধ্যায় লছমনপুর, রাজেন্দ্র নারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট জলপাইগুড়ী, গঙ্গানারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর সওকান, শ্রীনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর দারভাঙ্গা R. D. D. Bhattacharji M. D.

All correspondences &c. should be addressed to the Secretary to the Company at Rampore, Boalia and not to any branch establishment elsewhere.

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For 40 distinc storts of fresh Laindreth's American vegetable seeds consisting of many new varietes of cabbages, cauliiflowers knol—kohls &c. &c. packed here at Rs. 6 per packet and 30 distinct sorts of the above at Rs. 4 a packet.

For 15 distinct varieties of American double and all-double choice flower seeds made up in America with colored portrait and mode of sowing upon each paper of seed at Rs. 3-8 a packet

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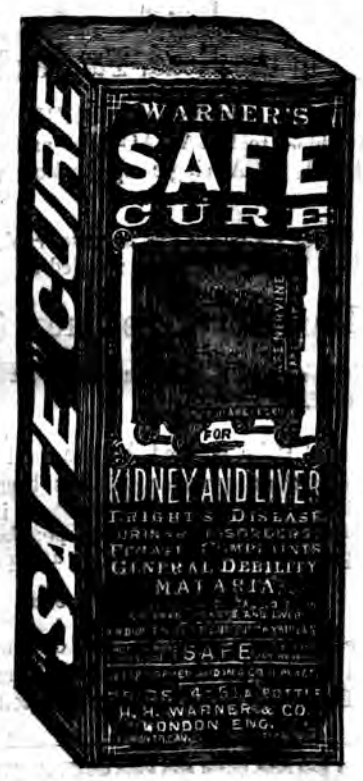

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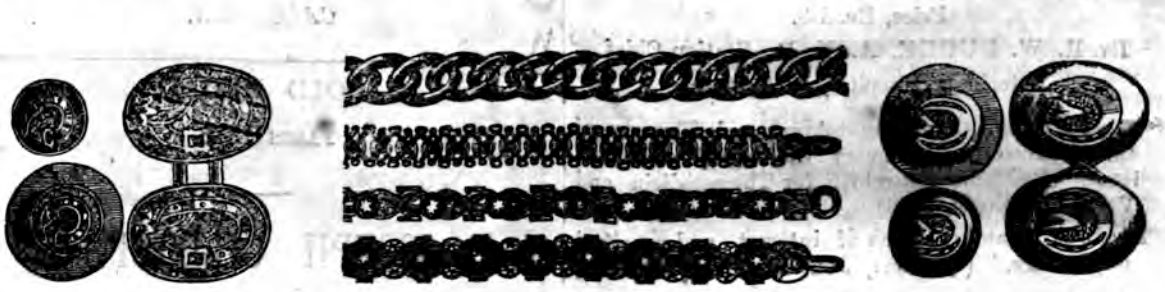

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